CUBA.

The Havana Press on the Detention of the Spanish Gunboats.

Spanish Cruelties Described by Spaniards.

Prominent Americans on the Recognition of Cuba's Independence.

The Havana Press on the Demand for the Release of the Gunboats-Will the Refusal of the United States Be Considered a Casus

Belli By Spain. La Voz de Cuba in its afternoon issue of Wednesday, November 24, says:—"The true importance of the telegram our well informed correspondent in New York forwarded us and which we published in our morning edition can hardly be properly estimated at first signt, and it becomes necessary to reflect upon the probable consequences of a favorable or unfavorable reply from the Washington government the demand made by Spanish Minister Resident the capital of the neighboring republic. The New York journals, generally well informed regard-ing these matters, say that Senor Lopez Roberts had asked the immediate delivery of the gunboats, and our correspondent at the metropolis upon advising us of the above also communicated the fact of the arrival in that harbor of the Spanish man-of-war Pizarro. Have these two items of news any real connection? We believe they have, and our readers will so understand it if they recollect what we then wrote regarding the object of the Pizarro's of the gunboats so very inopportunely ordered to e constructed in the New York shipyards by the government of General Dulce. But this is not what we desire to treat of at the present. Let us see what are the consequences that may rationally result from the reply of the United States government to the just demand of the Spanish Minister. Will the Washingthe reply of the United States government to the just demand of the Spanish Minister. Will the Washington government accede or not to his petition? In the first instance, which we believe will be the most probable result—for if double dealing and foul play are reputing and in the probable result—for if double dealing and foul play are reputing the men, they are doubly so in governments catted strong and just—then in that moment the question ceases, the relations between two powers, of which one—Span—has always shown good will towards the other, will continue cordial as heretolore, and no one will have a right to complain—for regarding the fillusters we think less of them than anybody else can. Perd, which at this very moment is in negotiation with our own government for a treaty of peace will make no reclamation, and the United States will retain that respectability which gives additional force and power to nations—more, in fact, than armies and navies. In the second case we cannot propheay if Spain will consuler it as a casus betti. The United States may continue great as to territory, but will be belifted forever in the opinions of other nations, and upon the pages of her history will appear one of those bloos of disloyalty and bad fatth whose stain ages will never remove. To pander to the passions of a populace, led away and inflamed by the venul praching of two or three journals, well or badly paid by Cuban renes, they will loss the aliance of a nation that in the day of their affliction never abandoned them—an animance that perhaps to-day is of no great material worth to them, but one they at present possess, and important always for its heretofore never-faining loyalty and for the good faith with which it has acted in its relations toward other countries. We repeat we are ignorant whether spain will regard as a cosus beta the remasal of General Gram to deliver what is the exclusive property of Spaniards—an animance that perhaps to-day is here to the demand of the deliver what is the exclusive property of on government accede or not to his petition? In

Trentment of Chinese Emigrants as Bad as Slavery.

The following decree in reference to Chinese colo-DECREE RELATING TO THE ORGANIC LAW GOVERN-ING THE INTRODUCTION OF CHINESE COLONISTS

It being a matter of general interest that the Chinese colonists, who may have served the term of apprenticeship to which they were bound upon arriving at the miand of Cuba, should renew their apprenticeship or make contracts to work with other parties, thereby benefiting agriculture and the public weal, thus avoiding ideness; and, further, that designing persons, taking advantage of their ignorance of the language and of the law pertinent to their case, may not induce them to enter into agreements prejudicial to their interests; therefore, by order of his Excellency, Captain General Caballero & First—The Chinese colonist.

Ge Kodas, It is decreed:—

First—The Chinese coinsit, upon the term of his apprenticeship having expired, or within two mouths thereafter, shall renew the same or enter into contract to work for other parties intervening, in each case, in order that justice may be done, the insulenant governor of the jurisdiction or the capitals of the parish, both of which functionaries taking ears the organic law in favor of the colonis be compiled

captain of the parsa, out of which functionars taking care the organic law in favor of the colonist be compiled with the colonist be compiled with the colonist be compiled with the colonist colonist colonist be compiled with the colonist colonist

INDEPENDENT CUBA.

Capture of Spanish Letters-What They Con-

Capture of Spanish Letters—What They Contained—Progress of the War and the Sympathy of the United States.

[From the Philadelphia Morning Post, Dec. 2.]
Early in October General Adolphe F. Cavada—formerly of this city, a graduate of our University and captain in the Union army, serving on the staff of Major General Humpureys, during the rebellion—captured a Spanish mail between Clenfuegos and Sagus. The most important letters resisting to military movements were sent to General Quesada, at Camaguey. A portion of them, of general quesada, at Camaguey. A portion of them, of general interest, have reached this country. They have been accurately translated and the originals sent to the State Department at Washington. We give copions extracts from them. Our readers may rely on the absolute anthenticity of these documents.

THE CHANK TARE THE OFENNALYE.

LETTER NO. L—Yideionso Veras writes under date of September 27, from Villa Clara, to his father in Spani—"The insurrection continues on the increase and sconrges the island. It seems they have decided on assuming the ofensive, and face our communs, taking advantage of anything that may favor them, with their better knowledge of the country, availing themselves of its ruggedness, inaccessible to those who are unacquanted with the roads and by-paths. As it is not probable the government will discharge the troops here whose term of enlistment has expired, even with the arrival of the 20,000 men shortly expected, I beg you will use all influence to obtain my assignment to the army there to serve out the ten months I have yet of service, as by the turn maters are taking out here I may have to vegetate some four or six years longer in this Pearl of the Anthlies, a waiting the noped-for day of its pacification, which, I judge from appearances, is about as difficult to accomplish as the squaring or the circle or perpetual motion."

EETTER NO. 2—Ramon Caballeiro writes from Villa

motion."

SPAIN LOSING GROUND.

LETTER NO. 2.—Ramon Cabaleiro writes from Villa Ciara, under date September 21, to Laddiao Louro, and says:—'I am leading a hard life with this warfare, in which, if we are not losing ground, we make no headway, notwithstanding all the crowing of the newspapers. We have much sickness, and in the hospital in my charge there are 180, mostly of yellow fever, three or lour dying daily. The 'Libertador,'

as it is called by the insurgents, is weeding off our people in a frightful manner.

Dun't trust to the newspapers to know the true condition of things here. They merely fulfil their living mission as usual, so that, as I have said before, we have made no progress, and I rather think we are worse off every day. In proof of this the whole country is in possession of the rebels. One cannot go half a league out of town without surely losing his skin. If there is not some change before the end of the year I will, if I can, ask my leave and go home, and let some one else play out the game. All the creoles who are insurrectos in the town have become volunteers, so that we have our enemies armed among ourselves, which seems very Quixotic on the part of our government."

NO COMPROMISE IN THE WAR.

LETTER NO. 3.—J. Garcia writes from Villa Clara, September 20, to his friend Vicente in spain, as iollows:—'There are but two parties in this island—the intolerant Spanards and the same class of Cubans. Boan are bitter in the extreme, and neither will yield; so both are suffering the consequences of their obstinacy, while the quiet and pacific people bear the brust without daring to put in a conciliatory word for fear of being misunderstood and having to suffer for it. The Pennsular element has the arms in its hands, and be it for this reason, or because it rendered important service at the commencement of the revolution and still does so, it certainly has subordinated the government to its wishes, &c. We have nere a struggle in which no one mediates, and certainly no one on the island could with any success attempt it, so that if God in His infinite power does not bring us some remedy the total destruction of the island is consummated."

WHOLESALE BUTCHERY OF THE CUBANS.

the island comit with any success account when the island is consummated."

WHOLES ALE BUTCHERY OF THE CUBANS.
LEFTER No. 4.—Domingo Graino writes from Santa Clara, September 23, to Don Ambrosio Beltran y Beitran, and says:—"You cannot imagins the numeer of deaths within the past four mouths; it can hardly be estimated. What between those that are killed in action, and those shot as spies or colaborers of the revolution, in this district alone is over 300 monthly, it with my party, alone have despatched nine so lar, and I will never tire of killing," &c.

SPANISH VICTORIES ON PAPER.

LETTER No. 5.—Manuel Firso writes from Fortress de la Sanana, Villa Clara, to his brother Pepe, under date of 22d of September, and gives an account of a skirmish at Senbabo, in which be commanded a detachment of troops, saw some of the rebels iall, but finally withdrew, learing an ambuscade, &c. He says:—"In lact I did nothing, but have made a good reputation, and stand well with the general at Villa Chara." He goes on:—"It is true that I colored up my report more than what really took place; but you know all do the Same here. More than half of what is done here is to write what is not true; to you I only relate things as they really occur."

How the Patriots Dis.

LETTER No. 6.—Besse Rivacova writes from Encrusisada under date September 4, to his friend Serrano:—"On the 25th uit. we went out to pursue Callias, who was said to be wounded and hidden at the house of a Bonna Tomasa Martiacz, and although we did not succeed in capturing him, as it was all a lie, we caught seventeen satellites, of whom thirteen were immediately shot, and all of them at the moment of dying shouled, "Viva Cubs libre" on mulatto cried out "Viva Cespedes" As he did so a sergeant of volunteers drew his sword and ripped him open with a blow in the side, so that you could see his entrails, and then hacked him up beautifully. On the following day we shot a provosi guard and another fellow, called the Masaguero. These two did not say a word. Of the thirteen tha

independence of his country. What do you think of the man's nerve?

"We went on for four days, beating the brush, but found no more game. On our return we took of three carthoads of women—families of those we had put to death. Three women * * * begged of us to shoot them, as they pretered to die rather than live among patones."

DECIMATION OF THE SPANISH TROOPS.

LETTER NO. 7.—Camilio Perez writes from Havana to his prother, in Spain, under date of 20th September, that he has a hard time of it; that when they landed they find in the bataliton 603 artillerymen, and only 115 now remain, by sickness and bullets.

INTENDED EXTERMINATION OF THE CUBANS.

LETTER NO. 8.—Pedro Jardon writes from San Juan de las Ferus, on the 22d September, to Rosendo Rivas:—"There will not be a single native left on this island, for we shoot all we find in this country, on their fariffs or in their houses; there will only be women left, and they too are all hiding in the woods," &c. The same Jardon also writes to his father, under same date, "We leave not a live thing wherever we pass, neither people nor ammais; if we find cows we kill their; if horses, ditto; if we find pigs, the same; if we find non, women or children, dito; and if we come across houses that may sheler them we burn them, so that in this war all have to pay for it, and even the alimais come in for their share; the men we shoot and animais we bayonet."

A FANIARD ASHAMED OF HIS NAME.

LETTER NO. 9.—Ysidro Subirana writes from Villa Clara under date of 22d September to his trother Salvador in Barcelona;—"Such acts are committed that but little is wanting to make us ashamed of saying that we are Spaniards."

ALL CUBANS ARR BIBBELS.

LETTER NO. 10.—Manuel Pernandez writes to his father, andres Fernandez, from Calabazar 13th September:—"Being natives of Cuba not one will escape, for they are all rebess. Blood runs here like the current of a river."

THE KNIFE TO THE RILT.

tember:—"Being natives of Cuba not one will escape, for they are all rebuels. Blood runs here like the current of a river."

THE KNIPE TO THE RILT.

LETTER NO. 11.—Captain J. Barrero writes from Cienfuegos, September 20, to his friend Diego:—
"This question is a long one to solve, if it be solved at all. Up to this time everything is about the same, or worse than when it commenced. We make no gains worth mentioning, and the ranks of the enemy increase all the time and the hatred of the natives greater. They call us patones, goritones, evolutions, and the idea of independence and Cuba libre is incarnated in the heart of every Cuban, though some through fear or personal motives may appear to the contrary, &c. I am told that for the action of the 3d of June, in the pass to the Signauld, I am proposed for major. In said action I had my company in the vanguard and received the fire of the enemy ambushed in the woods, causing a loss of six men in my company and one officer wounded. I miraculously escaped with two builter holes through the rim of my last. We finally carried the position at the point of the bayonet, with only the further loss of hine artillerymen, two cavalrymen killed and several wounded. The action here lasted about an hour and a haif and was very trying, owing to the continuous fire kept upon us. The Cubans say that I compelled to lay down their arms there will not be wanting 20,000 of them who, with dagger in one hand and a torch in the other, will make an end of the Island of Cuba.

LETTER NO. 12.—Antonia writes to his brother

the Island of Cuba.

THE EFFECT OF RECOGNITION.

LETTER NO. 12.—Antonia writes to his brother Paco, under date of 24th of September, from Patrio Gomez, says:—This is interminable, and when we least think the United States will recognize them as beligerents, and this happening, we may as well take the door in a hurry. This will probably be the result, as in all the Americas, against which the Spanish armies have been invariably wrecked, and time will show."

CUBA A TOMR FOR SPANIARDS.

result, as in all the Americas, against which the spanish armies have been invariably wrocked, and time will show."

CUBA A TOMB POR SPANIARDS.

LETTER NO. 13.—Lieutenant José del Pino y Lopez to José Maria Palacio. Villa Clara, 18th of September, says:—"This island is a tomb for Spaniards. Over 10.000 men nave died since I came out."

GLORIOUS SPANISH PROSPECTS.

LETTER NO. 14.—Antonio writes to his wife in spain from Potero Gomez, 24th September:—"This campaign has the appearance of lasting a long time, and no one can to-day forteil the result. The 4,000 reinforcements coming will not cover one-half the losses sustained by this army. Were it not so I would be the first to make the sacrifice and stay to its termination, to see what I could make out of it."

THE WAR A SPECULATION.

LETTER NO. 15.—Ricardo Cantina writes from Comna, September 22, to his father, Dr. Francis Cantina, in Spain, and says:—"This insurrection is more a specimation than anything else, and to finish it would require to have all the governors removed. They are making a fat harvest of it."

DEATH THE ONLY WINNER.

LETTER NO. 16.—Antonio Nabas Molina writes to his aunt from Taguaramas on September 17:—"The war is about the same as the day we arrived; we have killed a great many people all over the country, but many more have joined the insurgents."

WANDS TO SKIL OUT.

LETTER NO. 17.—Francisco Mendozo, of Pachico, writing to his friend Marina, in Spain (no date), says:—"They wage on us the same warfare as in St. Domingo, and I doubt even with the 20,000 reinforcements coming that it will be finished up. As long as there are in Cuba these woods there will be insurgents. Besides, you know, no one here loves us, and aside from national considerations I would be willing to sell out for a dish of lentils."

Cuba and the Action of Congress Fore-

Cuba and the Action of Congress Fore-

The following are copies of letters published in the Philadelphia Post in response to an invitation extended to the gentlemen named to attend a grand free Cuba mass meeting to be held in the Quaker City. We will premise the letters by giving the annexed telegram just received from Philadelphia:—

The petulon to Congress asking for the speedy recognition of the tuean insurgents has already received over 50,000 signatures in this city.

received over 50,000 signatures in this city.

The Letters.

FROM HON. EENJAMIN F. WADR.

JEFFERSON, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1869.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 24th inst., inviting me to attend your meeting on the 4th prox., "to concert measures for securing the immediate recognition of the independence of the republic of Cuba," has just come to my notice. I need not inform you that I deeply sympathize in the object of your meeting, and that's would attend it could I do so without great inconvenience. Our government has hitnerto, in my judgment, manifested too little interest in peoples struggling with their oppressors, and endeavoring to secure to themselves those rights of seif-government without which a people are only slaves and beasts of burden. In the weakness of our early bistory such an impassive policy may have been wise, and, on account of our weakness, justifiable; but now, in the plenitude of our power, such a policy is utterly selfish, if not covardly. The rule of mahonal morality is not different from that of individual morality. Should a strong man stand by wrapped in his dignity or indifference, and suffer another to rob and outrage the rights of a weak individual, with full power to protect and defend him, would not the whole world cry out shame and hold such strong man dishonored, if not a party to the crime? What right has Spain to iord, it over the people of Cuba? Can robbery and injustice ripen, into right by prescription? No. never. Because Spain has, for two centuries, robbed and oppressed

them, does that furnish a good reason why such injustice should continue for every The people of Guba, tookay, have the same right to govern themselves, asking no tavors of Spain, as the people of this republic have. They stand in the same relation to Spain that our forefathers did to England in the time of the Revolution, and cannot this great republic afford to be as generous to them as the monarchy of France was to us? Kings and tyrants have often banded themselves together in protended holy, as well as unholy leagues, to uphold their power and to frample on the rights of man. Shall not the American people be as zealous in maintaining and propagating their glorious principles of right and justice as tyrants have ever been in the destruction of those rights? But some overprudent and timorous people will say the immediate recognition of the independence of Cuba will involve us in a war with Spain. I do not believe it; but should such a consequence follow we shall still be in the right. If ever the time shall come that this great republic shall lear to speak a righteous, brave and generous word for the encouragement of a people struggling for their liberty, I shall cease to feel proud of being an American etitizen. Such seinsh indifference to the fate of others would be but a meiancholy sign of the decay of that proud spirit of independence which has so eminently characterized our nation, and might so react as at length to endanger our own liberties. The truth is, the American people, without distinction of party, sympathize deeply with the cause of the Cuban republic, and should the government of the United States suffer them to be overwhelmed by their bloody-minded oppressors this administration will be held fearfully responsible for the consequences, as no one can deny that they hold the destiny of the people of Cuba in their hands. I am, gentlemen, with great respect, yours, &c.,

THOMAS WEBSTER, and others,

am, gentiemen, with great respect, yours, &c.,

B. F. WADE.

THOMAS WEBSTER, and others,

PHOM HON, S. S. COX.

New York City, Nov. 29, 1859.

GENTLEMEN—It will be out of my power to assist in the meeting you nave called in aid of the Cubans. It strikes me as a burning shame which ought to be branded upon some one, that the fair island, so near and dear to us by associations of many kinds, should be wasted by the hands of violence and almost rendered unift for human occupation, when, under good government, honorable conditions and republican inberty, it might shine as the select gem of the hemisphere. With respect,

THOMAS WEBSTER and others, Committee,

FROM HON, SIMON CAMERON,

HARRISEURG, Nov. 29, 1869.

GENTLEMEN—It will be impossible for me to meet you on the 4th of December. The preparations for my departure for Washington will absorb all my time. I have long been anxious for the emancipation of Cuba from the Spanish yoke as one of the last and by far the most important part of our continent held by that Power. I will avail myself of every proper occasion to secure the end which I have so long hoped for and now hopefully expect to see speedily realized. Yours truly,

SIMON CAMERON.

THOMAS WEBSTER and others, Committee.

FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

LOWELL, NOV. 29, 1869.

PROM GENERAL BUTLER.

GENTLEMEN—Public duties will prevent my being present at the mass meeting relative to the affairs of Cuda, of which you write. It would be hardly proper in me to write a letter upon matters to which I am to be called to act officially within so short a time. I am yours, truly,

MESST. THOMAS WESSTER and others, Committee.

FROM HON. JOHN HICKMAN.

WEST CHESTER, NOV. 22, 1869.

GENTLEMEN—YOUR letter of the 17th inst. inviting me to attend a mass meeting at the Academy of Music "to concert measures for securing the immediate recognition of the independence of the infant republic of the infant

HAYTI.

Salnave Makes His Last Move-His Steamer Pequoit Makes Common Cause with the Revolutionists—Foreigners Needing Aid— Is Lubin Again a Traitor?—Salnave's Proclamation.

PORT AU PRINCE, Nov. 10, 1869. Salnave is preparing for the worst. He is rapidly concentrating the few forces at his command and putting up cannon in every available place. Th palace is completely surrounded with fortifications, and it is is said that it is his intention to pull down all the buildings and dwellings in the vicinity of the palace, the better to protect himself from the approach of an enemy.

it is reported that Salnave's steamer, the Pequoit. has made common cause with the rebels.

The greatest excitement prevails among the citizens, as the present appearance of things indicates dents are anticipating with fears the coming emer-gency, as there is not one vessel of war of any nation in port to protect their interests.

General Vil Lubin has arrived here, and was well received by President Salnave, who immediately appointed him to command Bizoton, from which place, however, he has suddenly disappeared.

Produce is coming in, but business is stagmant. Exchange, 2,500.

The following proclamation, which confirms the news of Chevallier's defection, appeared in the Moniteur (government organ) of November 6:-

Monileur (government organ) of November 6;—
TO THE FOOTLE AND TO THE ARMY:—
HAYTINNS—After the unfortunate surrender of the army of Gonaives under the command of Victoria Chevaliler, after the unwarrantable and extravagant acts he committed at the capital during my absence at Camp Bondet, I nevertheless ventured to nominate him to the high position of Minister of War and Marine, to satisfy his insatiable ambifion and the better to have under my notice his injurious and hypocritical movements. Shortly after, at the bead of the army besteging Jacmel, he has, after two months' sojourn before that city, managed, from the nature of his high position, to belray my confidence and to raise the standard of ravoit at the head of the army he commanded; without, however, reflecting that he was contributing by that act of infamous treaenery to angment the evis which for so long a time nave afficted our unfortunate country.

Haytlens it was on the 4th of this month of No.

which for so long a time nave afflicted our unfortunate country.

Haytiens! it was on the 4th of this month of November that Victorin Chevailler betrayed his command in pretending that the army under his orders
had voluntarily bestowed on him the title of chief of
the popular army, in using the name of General Vil
Lubin as provisional president and in seeking,
finally, to seduce from allegiance General Jean
Chrisostem Ulysse, commanding the Department of
the West, and Hector Rebecca, Commandant of the
district of Léogane.

These two honorable officers have done their duly
towards me by remitting me the despatches addressed to them. They have done worthly, I congraculate them.

dressed to them. They have done worthily. I congratulate them.

This act, without precedent in our political antecodents, instead of enfeebing me, adds to my stability; for, as I have promised to the nation, in the face of God and of man, I will chastise all these traitors; I will purpe society from these ambilious men who infest it; I will re-establish public order and national unity.

In consequence Victorin Chevaliler, ex-Secretary of State for War and Marine, is placed without the pair of the law. All citizens are invited to abandon

him, and the omcers generally of the army are absolved from all obedience to him. Given at the National Palace of Port au Prince, 6th November, 1869, and the sixty-sixth year of inde-pendence.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Important Meeting Yesterday-Report of the Special Committee on the "Decline of American Com-· merce"-The Cost of Shipbuilding-Sub-

A stated meeting of the president of illiam E. Dodge, in the chair. Several matter than the chair. Several matter than the chair. Several matter than the chair of the professor Pierce in regard to ming up the East river. In the report the Professor Pierce of the commerce. Resolutions thanking Professor Pierce and his assistants and approving the suggestion of and his assistants and approving the suggestion of Professor Pierce that an appropriation should be made by Congress to further investigations into the condition of tidal waters around New York harbor

mittee on the Decline of American Commerce, read

the following

The committee aponited to consider the causes of the "dectine of American commerce, and the remedies the Chamber would recommend to Congress," beg to report:

By the "decline of American commerce" your committee understand the prostration of our shipping interest, the decrease of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the country, and not that which is merely local. The laws of the United States protect coastwise traffic, and coastwise traffic is subject only to competition from our railroad lines; hence it is not injuriously affected by laws that operate as a burden upon external commerce; that is, upon sailing ships and sea-going steamers engaged in European and other foreign trades.

In order to a proper and clear understanding of the subject it is of primary importance to consider the change in the carrying trade that has been effected by the use of steam as a motive power. In the earther years of the republic, and down to a comporatively feecen period, merchants transacting business with the East Indies, Chima and other regions employed vessels of their own and owned the cargoes they brought to our ports. These vessels, being of small tonnage and ably commanded, were insured at an annual premium of only half of what is now paul.

Between our country and Europe, and more espe-

en our country and Europe, and more espe-

Between our country and Europe, and more especially between our principal scaports and the principal ports of Great Striain and France, the business was of a different character.

The cotton, tobacco and naval stores of the South were transported in "freighting stips," the owners of which had little or no interest in cargo, while lines of packets ranning hence to Liverpool, London and Havre engrossed the passenger traffic between the 6ld and New worlds and took the lead of all competitors in the transportation of the most costly more and the first part of the largest packet or freighting ship known to our service prior to 1835 was \$75,000; and to the construction of one or the other incre were many contributary interests. The carpener, joiner, salimaker, chandler, captain and merchant, all had a share; and the amount of captail required to build a line of packets was easily obtained from these and other sources, the profits of one vessed being quickly turned into the construction of another.

The competition of steam with saling vessels

and slow.

THE REMEDY PROPOSED.

Your committee feet that they have fulfilled the easier part of their task in pointing out the causes of the decime of American commerce, so far as its shipping interest is concerned. It is more difficult to suggest an adequate remedy. Deeply scated pre-

judices are to be met in whatever direction relief is sought. On the one hand, the protectionist contends for a cherished theory—resisting a change of the revenue and warehonsing laws; on the other, international "free traders" oppose partial modifications of a system to which they object as a whole; while a third class is hostile to appropriations of the public money for the advancement of any special public good.

The protectionist falls to see that laws enacted for the benefit of American industry within our borders are a bar to the construction of ships that are to compete with foreign vessels, and the free trader, with broad and comprehensive thoughts, forgets that American interests extend to every commercial country and demand an interchange of postal facilities equally with the remotest parts of our own land. Conficting views are thus united in opposition to the most reasonable demands, and on all sides it has come to be regarded that a concession of subsidies, tending to neutralize the operation of laws which in reality act as a bounty to the foreign shipbunider, is foresooth nothing but a boon to a "special interest."

Against such a construction of a claim for relief from burdens and disabilities unjustly imposed your committee carnestic protect, and they press the easked to adopt the policy in respect to subsidies that has signalized the wisdom of European statesmen.

Your committee regard the payment of subsidies as more compatible with the American system of incidental protection than with the English theory of fires trader, and yet in English discovered the wisdom of European statesmen.

Your committee regard the payment of subsidies that has signalized the wisdom of European statesmen.

Your committee regard the payment of subsidies as more compatible with the American system of incidental protection than with the English theory of fires trader and yet in English and the construction of vessels and a subsidied standard protection that with the proper time the propositions for the english theory of a system to which they object as a whole; while a third class is hostile to appropriations of the public money for the advancement of any special public good.

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Against such a construction of a claim for relief from burdens and disabilities unjustly imposed your commendation, intherto urged, that Congress be asked to adopt the policy in respect to subsidies that has signalized the wisdom of European statesmen.

SUBSIDIES.

Your committee regard the payment of subsidies that has signalized the wisdom of European statesmen. Subsidies that has signalized the interest of incidental protection than with the English theory of free trade; and yet in Eagland free trade and subsidies at more compatible with the American system of incidental protection than with the English theory of tree trade; and yet in Eagland free trade and subsidies at the preceding history of the "rise and fail" of our mercantile marine it has been shown that our sailing packets on the Atlantic were effectually suppainted by mail steamers subsidized by the British government.

The revolution thus commenced has continued and subsidies and the formulation of steamples as continued and subsidies and the formulation of the continued and subsidies and the formulation of the continued and subsidies and the formulation of the continued and

saining packets on the Atlantic were effectually sappainted by mall steamers subsidized by the British government.

The revolution thus commenced has continued to advance, and the domain of steamships is extending every year more and more widely. The field for the employment of sailing ships is correspondingly narrowed. In the western world the Pacific Mail Company contends with the Continental Railway for the traffic that hitherto has passed round Cape Horn: and in the East the Suez Canal threatens to cut off a large portion of the trade that heretofore has doubled the Cape of Good Hope.

Meanwhile the paddle wheel has given why to the propeller, and fron has obtained a preservence over wood as a material for the construction of sea-going vessels, being firm, durable and unaffected by neat, while wood is subject to early and rapid decay.

It is obvious enough that henceforth vessels of rom will mainly control traffic on the ocean; and if the United States are to enjoy a field for their commerce as wide as the world something must speedily be done to arrest the decline that is going on, to reinstate our mariners in possession of the sea and estore the pre-eminence once claimed and deserved.

It may be asked, how are we to build of fron?

racter—the law of the land and the sentiment of the people being equally opposed.

When wood was used in the construction of sailing vessels, and these were chiefly employed, we were enabled to work successfully against the cheap labor and cheap money of other and wealther States; but when in the place of sailing vessels powerful companies, supported by a powerful government, put affoat lines of costly steamers, there was no organization in our country able to cope with them, and such companies as were formed failed for want of adequate support by Congress, in consequence of extraordinary losses.

The situation is more forbidding to the adventurer now than it was then. No better evidence need be cited in proof of this than we discover in the fact that two propellers, built in Boston at a cost of \$1,300,000 or \$1,400,000 dollars (one of which has never been to seal, have been on the market about two years without finding buyers at one-half their original cost.

If then, single ships could not successfully cope

original cost.

If then, single ships could not successfully cope with established lines, nor companies with imited means sustain themselves against powerful and wealthy organizations in the years that preceded the war, how can it be expected now, when the con-

structing iron vessels in this country is about twenty per cent greater than on the Clyde, the dif-ference being alloge her in the cost of materials. Four-tenths of the cost of an iron ship is in its ma-terials. American labor is so much superior to that

COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO.

The New York State Poultry Society-Second Day's Exhibition—Splendid Display of Fish, Fowls and Animals—Foreign Cocks and Hens and a Fenian Rooster-A Walk Around the Rink.
The second exhibition of the New York State

Poultry Society, at the Empire Skating Rink, was fairly inaugurated yesterday. The show of fowl.

fish and animals is already unusually fine, the many more specimens are yet to arrive. On enter-ing the vast wooden building one is fairly amazed at the variety and volume of noise that strikes the their crins, geese cackle, roosters yell, ducks quack and the band stationed on the right hand side of the entrance assist in the general hubbub. The deep bay of the fine oloodhound, in the row set apart for canines, is answered by the short, snapping bark of a dozen small, but turbulent, terriers; high stepping, pompous Shanghae's loudly proclaim the respectability of their ancestry to listening hens; Bremen fowl and African ganders roar defiance and fill the air with the noise of their contentions, and a red headed "Fenian" rooster, all the way from Limerick, makes his neighbors quake with his passionate and continued demands to be let out of the dungeon where he is "cribbed, cabined and confined" to demolish the fowl Britisher opposite. The pehavior of the different birds and animals is an amusing study. Walking down through the building foreign fowls first attract attention, both from their great size and their many points of excellence.
These are in coops, arranged according to their
order, some coops containing two and others as
many as three birds. The fine collection of cocks See a contribution of states of the first party of the contribution of states of the s and nens of the Creve Cœur variety, bred from imported stock by Messrs. Hamilton & Kirkham, challenge admiration. They are by far the finest in the exhibition. A number of birds of the La Flèche

THE MURDER AT RICHFORD, VT.—Goff, the Inspector of Customs, who killed a man named Harns at Richford, VL, last week, has been committed to jail for trial. The St. Albans Messenger says Mr. Goff came from Massachusetts and has resided in Richford since the war. He has been engaged in teaming between that place and St. Albans and in various speculations. For six months past he has been an inspector of United States customs. He is past thirty-live, has a wife and three children and numbrous relatives. He is spoken of as freaky and peculiar; perhaps not quarrelsome, but quick. He was an unsafe man to carry concested weapons. He served during the war in a Massachusette regiment.